



# HAWAIIAN FRANCHISES BEFORE COMMITTEES

The Bills More or Less Involved in a Political Tangle--Report of Representatives Robinson and Powers.

[Mail Special to the Advertiser.]  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The House Committee on Territories has finally ordered a favorable report on the bill to grant a franchise to the Hawaiian Electric Company (Limited) and that report, drawn by Representative Robinson, Democrat, of Indiana, has been printed. The friends of the bill hope for its early consideration in the House, but there are some obstacles in the way. Two of the Democrats on the committee are somewhat antagonistic. Representative Lloyd, of Missouri, thinks the rate of seventeen cents, fixed by the committee, is not low enough and inclines to think that the term of the franchise ought to be specified. Representative Moon, of Tenn., another Democrat on the committee, holds somewhat similar views.

Much credit is due Representative Robinson, of Indiana, who has an intelligent grasp of Hawaiian affairs and has considered Hawaiian legislation before the House on a high plane free from politics or demagogery. He has managed several Hawaiian bills on the floor. Although a Democrat, Republicans have confidence in his business judgment. He has done splendid work as chairman of the subcommittee on the franchise bills.

It does not appear yet how serious the opposition to the franchise bills will be. The difficulty, as I intimated in my letter several days ago, is chiefly in the political tangle in which the committee finds itself. There is a big quarrel on over the Statehood bills and Democrats are disposed to retaliate upon the Republican program by discouraging the passage of all bills from the House Committee on Territories. Senator Foraker, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, said today that he expected to take up the electric lighting and gas bills very soon. This statement was made on the strength of the information that the bills had been favorably reported to the House. Hon. W. O. Smith believes both franchise bills will soon pass the House.

The reprint of the electric lighting bill, which came from the Government Printing office yesterday, was withdrawn because of an error which represented the price at sixteen cents where it should have been seventeen cents. Under the provision about charges for electric service, this paragraph has been added: "Provided, That power is hereby conferred upon the courts of appropriate jurisdiction at all times and upon the petition of any consumer or the company to hear and determine from time to time what rate or rates are reasonable and to enforce the same by appropriate judgment or decree." The title of the bill has also been amended so as to read: "A bill to ratify, approve, confirm and amend an act duly enacted by the legislature," etc., the word "amend" having been added. Otherwise the bill is as was indicated in my letter of some two or three weeks ago which is probably already printed in Honolulu.

**ROBINSON'S REPORT.**  
Representative Robinson's report on the bill, after citing in detail the amendments to the bill, as originally introduced by Delegate Kalanianaole, has this to say about the company:

"The Hawaiian Electric Company (Limited) is a corporation duly incorporated under the general corporation laws of the Territory of Hawaii with a paid-up capital stock of \$500,000, over 90 per cent of which is held by residents of the Territory."

A certified copy of the articles of association of the company, with its amendments, also a copy of the general corporation laws of the Territory of Hawaii, are appended to this report.

"The company was incorporated October 13, 1891, with a capital stock of \$20,000. On May 3, 1898, they were granted an exclusive franchise to supply electricity in the city of Honolulu for a period of ten years, upon the payment to the government of a royalty of 3½ per cent of the gross receipts. This required an increase in the plant, and the stock was therefore increased June 24, 1893, to \$150,000, and on March 24, 1896, to \$250,000. The demand for electricity rapidly outran the plant, and the stock was further increased on April 6, 1900, to \$350,000. On December 5, 1900, it was increased to \$425,000, and on July 26, 1901, to \$500,000, all paid up except \$75,000 paid to People's Ice Company for property purchased.

"The company was incorporated in the year 1881 and began business in 1882. The capitalization has been heretofore given, and the dividends that have been paid to the present date, covering a period of eleven years, are as follows:

	Dividend Per cent
1882	0
1883	0
1884	0
1885	0
1886	0
1887	\$ 6,750 2.7
1888	19,750 7.9
1889	26,250 10.5
1890	14,000 4.0
1891	17,500 3.5
1892	32,500 6.5
Grand average ..	873.48 88 1,650.00
Wage earners:	
Foremen .....	\$ 964.98 23 \$1,200.00
Inspectors .....	728.90 81 1,320.00
Engineers .....	726.99 148 1,793.23
Firemen .....	581.83 54 900.00
Dynamo & switch-board men .....	687.74 12 780.00
Linemen .....	648.95 31 850.00
Mechanics .....	761.83 41 1,100.00
Lamp trimmers .....	629.87 43 900.00
All other employees ..	494.00 1 500.00
Grand average ..	\$ 649.46 83 \$ 806.32

"From a statement returned to the Superintendent of Public Works on

# SENATE DEBATE ON THE OAHU FORTIFICATIONS

How the Solons of the Upper House Restored the Item Which the Committee Had Cut Out--An Interesting Discussion.

## AS TO FORTIFICATIONS IN HAWAII, IF WE ARE TO DO ALL OR DO NOTHING I AM HEARTILY IN FAVOR OF DOING ALL.—Senator Foraker.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The vote of the Senate the other day appropriating \$250,000 for fortifications in the territory of Hawaii was quite a surprise here and was very gratifying to the Hawaiians in town. It was known several days in advance that the effort would be made but there was little hope of success. Hon. W. O. Smith, Mr. William Haywood and Mr. George B. McClellan did considerable work around the Senate in informing Senators on the question, aside from the purely technical points, and were in the Senate gallery during the debate. The promptness with which Senator Foraker came forward to support the larger appropriation was much appreciated.

The Territorial government operates an electric light and power system for the purpose of lighting the Territorial buildings and all public streets, except 70 are lights in the outlying districts which, by contract with the Territorial government, are furnished by the company to the government. The government of the Territory does no commercial lighting. The presence of the government system in the community would prevent an arbitrary or unfair treatment by the above-named company if, through a change of management or otherwise, such a policy should be attempted.

On November 1, 1900, the company furnished lights to 1,689 consumers, with a total connected load of 20,671 16-candiepower lamps. At the same time it was supplying power to 62 motors, of a total capacity of 47½ horsepower, to different industries in Honolulu, as elevators, electric fans, to dentists, and to a conveyor of goods on the wharf.

The territory in which the Hawaiian Electric Company operates comprises the district of Honolulu, the population of which is 28,306. No accurate information is obtainable showing the percentage of what number of the population consists of orientals, natives, or whites. It is estimated that from 8,000 to 8,000 of the population are whites, exclusive of Portuguese. Eighty-five percent of the business of this company is done with these 8,000 to 8,000 whites. The business done should be compared with a like business in a city or town in the United States or not more than 15,000 inhabitants. The committee compared the rates and the operations of this company with twenty companies in the State of Massachusetts, the figures for comparison being taken from the annual report of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners of the State of Massachusetts, Public Document, No. 85, published in Boston in 1903.

All of these companies show a maximum rate of 20 cents per kilowatt hour, except one, 25 cents; one, 24 cents; two, 18 cents and one, 16 cents. Various discounts are given for prompt payment. The act of the Hawaiian legislature provided a rate of 20 cents. The committee proposed that the rate shall be reasonable and not exceed 17 cents per kilowatt hour, with a provision providing for readjustment of the rate, in the courts. The conditions in Honolulu are peculiar. The city lies within the tropics and there is a great amount of natural light and no dark days. The sun sets late and therefore the operations of the company are restricted to a very short period of the day, the heavy lighting period covering only about three hours. Honolulu is not a manufacturing town, nor is it probable that it will ever be. The demand for power will therefore be very limited.

Mr. Beveridge—Do I understand the Senator to say that we have no fortifications in the Hawaiian Islands, nor sites for the same?

Mr. Perkins—Nothing that we have appropriated for, except in the general appropriation for insular fortifications, which is in the discretion of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.

Mr. Beveridge—At the present time are there any fortifications in the Hawaiian Islands?

Mr. Perkins—There are no fortifications there.

Mr. Beveridge—Nor any sites for fortifications?

Mr. Perkins—No. Our experience has been where the Government has acquired sites for fortifications, as well as for public buildings, that a sufficient amount should be appropriated to purchase all the land that may be required.

This imposes upon the company the necessity of having a large plant operating but a few hours per day.

The cost of labor is much in excess of the cost of labor in electric light plants in the United States, as the following comparison will show.

Average wages paid employees in electric plants in the United States, compared with Honolulu. Taken from Census Bulletin No. 5.

Salaried officers and clerks:

First column of figures gives average wages in electric plants in the United States per year.

Second column, the percentage of excess in Honolulu per year.

Third, average wages in Honolulu per year.

Salaried officers and Clerks—General officers ...\$1,034.64 ..

Other officers, managers, super'ts, etc. 1,113.74 153 \$2,825.00

Clerks .....

599.80 63 981.50

Grand average .. 873.48 88 1,650.00

Wage earners:

Foremen .....

964.98 23 \$1,200.00

Inspectors .....

728.90 81 1,320.00

Engineers .....

726.99 148 1,793.23

Firemen .....

581.83 54 900.00

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Grand average .. \$ 649.46 83 \$ 806.32

(Continued on page 7)

# DO THE PEOPLE WANT TO PAY MORE TAXES?

Departments by Their Showing of Wants Answer Yes—Governor Carter's Progress in Financing Yesterday.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

All of yesterday was devoted by Governor Carter to more work on finances.

Treasurer Kepoikai submitted the estimates for his department. They were found to show but little reduction from the present scale of expenditures. The figures ran considerably above the quota on which the Governor had asked that the Treasury department should be run. Governor Carter called Treasurer Kepoikai and Auditor Fisher and made an inspection with them of the books of both their departments.

There was a difference of opinion between the Governor and the Treasurer regarding the necessity of certain books kept in the Treasury department. Mr. Kepoikai thought nothing less than the set in use would do, while Mr. Carter believed more books were kept than necessary. Certain appropriations were taken as a test to decide the question. In the first one followed through both departments it was found there was a difference in the existing status of the appropriation as appeared from the Treasurer's and the Auditor's books respectively. The reason was that a warrant had been issued in the meantime. Governor Carter's conclusion was that the Treasurer's books were not trustworthy for immediate reference at any time to show actual condition of an appropriation. He believed that economy would be subserved by cutting out the journal and the ledger in the Treasury set of books.

Governor Carter next took up the estimates for the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. There was great difficulty in the matter of specific appropriations here, from the uncertainty as to whether the Legislature will make the bills take effect May 1, June 1, or July 1, in other words create a fiscal period of fourteen thirteen or twelve months. For the purposes of calculations, the Governor considers that a period of twelve months would be much the simplest, and says he is coming to the conclusion that it is the only way of getting things ready for next Wednesday. It would not delay economies until the first of July, because as soon as the Legislature passed a bill it could be taken as the basis of expenditures and the necessary changes be forthwith made.

Estimates of the Board of Health as submitted were also in excess of the scale laid down by the Governor, who regards this sort of thing as "passing the buck" up to him to cut down some other department than the one at the moment reporting its wants.

"The departments are taking the attitude," Governor Carter said, "that the people ought to pay more taxes."

Concluding his talk about yesterday's progress, the Governor stated that he would endeavor to make such a classification of the departments and bureaus, in preparing the appropriation bills, as would facilitate the finding of particular items. An improvement of the system in this respect would simplify the common understanding of the appropriations and afford a wider knowledge of them on the part of the people.

but that we should fortify not only Pearl Harbor and Honolulu Harbor and Diamond Head, but also the five forts named Manila and Subig Bay, San Luis d'Apra, Guam, and San Juan, P. R.

Mr. Spooner—There is this difference, if the Senator makes that observation by way of argument, that Hawaii is one of the organized Territories of the United States. The Philippines are not.

Neither is Porto Rico, in the sense that when they had no assurance that they could get the land or any part of the land.

Mr. Spooner—If the Senator will permit me, it is the idea of the committee to wait until the Department shall have obtained bonds or options which will bring the price of the necessary land to five hundred or five hundred and fifty thousand dollars?

Mr. Perkins—The object of the committee was not to appropriate \$200,000 when they had no assurance that they could get the land or any part of the land.

Mr. Spooner—If the Senator will permit me, I think the committee is entirely right about that. It seems to me it is the only phase of the subject concerning which the committee is right.

Mr. Foraker—If the Senator will allow me to ask him a question coming in exactly at this point, what I have been trying to find out is what is the estimated cost of the site for fortifications at Pearl Harbor?

Mr. Spooner—Five hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars.

Mr. Foraker—No; \$20,000 is the estimated cost of all these sites. Now, I understand at Pearl Harbor, which is the most important of all, we are to have a site which will not cost us \$200,000 for all the ground necessary.

Mr. Perkins—The Senator's opinion differs from that of the committee.

Mr. Foraker—It is not an opinion. I am asking for information.

Mr. Perkins—We had no assurance from the Department that any sufficient quantity of land could be purchased for the \$200,000, or that it was deemed expedient or businesslike to buy it.

Mr. Foraker—However, if the Senator desires to offer an amendment to this bill making the amount \$526,000, the estimate, we have no objection.

Mr. Spooner—I have this feeling about it, and I will take only a moment. That territory belongs to the United States. Its people belong to the United States. It is under the protection of the United States. It is far outlying in the Pacific Ocean. It is difficult sometimes of access for warships. We can not always have an adequate fleet, and perhaps might not be able to utilize an adequate fleet, for the protection of those islands, and it seems to me a plain duty of the United States, which must protect that people at all hazards, as it must protect those who live under its flag, to make timely and adequate provision for their protection without reliance upon the Navy solely.

Mr. Beveridge—It is for our own protection.

Mr. Spooner—It is for our own protection.

Mr. Perkins—Friend to put me in the position of being responsible for the appropriation for the fortifications.

Mr. Spooner—I evidently do.

Mr. Perkins—I believe if a recommendation had come from the Department that this land could be acquired for \$20,000, as they estimated, we would have been very few, if any, in the committee who would have had no objection to it, and if the Senate

## REVENUE CUTTER THETIS ORDERED TO HONOLULU</



**Hawaiian Gazette.**

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,

H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Month	\$5
Per Month Foreign	75
Per Year	5.00
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People invariably in advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : APRIL 1

## FORTS BY LOBBYING.

The Government has not been wont to regard the fortification of Pearl Harbor as a matter of purely local improvement, to be determined by the amount of "pull" Honolulu could bring to bear at Washington. For years it shaped its diplomacy so as to acquire these islands for the defence of the Pacific Coast; and there are libraries of matter at Washington, written by experts to prove that Hawaii is the strategic key to the North Pacific and must be possessed and defended by the United States to assure the integrity of greater and richer possessions.

It is with surpassing skill to astonish that Hawaii now bears that the development of Pearl Harbor into a naval station and its protection by batteries, to be determined by the result of an educational campaign to be carried on at Washington by our own people. We are invited to lobby in Congress and in the War and Navy departments to convince the Government that its own conclusions about the strategic value of Pearl Harbor are correct. As laymen we must button-hole admirals, generals and military and naval committees and assure them that they were indeed right about Hawaii from the start and should go ahead and do what they have long advised.

Hawaii held a better idea of the general American plan of defence than that it would be influenced, much less decided, by the wishes of this or that constituency; but it appears that a place with an influential senator or lobby may hope to get guns and soldiers to be put where they can be of no possible use in time of war and that a place without political leverage may not expect to get such things even though its defence is vital to American supremacy. If this is a fair conclusion, the United States, as a military and naval power, is in a bad way.

## AMERICAN PROGRESS.

The Statistical Abstract of the United States for the year 1903, issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, has just made its appearance. It is a solid mass of 660 pages of figures, with scarcely a line of "reading" matter other than the tables of figures and their necessary headings. Yet a study of its tabular statements develops many interesting facts about the United States, its progress, development, and relation to the other countries of the world. It is interesting, for example, to observe, as shown on page 664, that the exports of domestic products from the United States now exceed those of any other country of the world. They amounted to \$1,892,231,000, against \$1,879,283,000 from the United Kingdom; \$1,113,123,000 from Germany; \$220,671,000 from France and \$732,975,000 from Netherlands. In imports the United States stands third, the world's largest importer being the United Kingdom, \$2,571,416,000; Germany second, \$1,340,178,000; the United States third, \$1,025,719,000; Netherlands fourth, \$867,308,000; and France fifth, \$848,046,000. The above figures of imports and exports are, in the case of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1903; the others, the calendar year 1902.

Regarding the details of the foreign commerce of the United States, the Abstract shows that 73 per cent of the exports were sent to Europe, 15 per cent to North America, and the remainder distributed in much smaller percentages to South America, Asia, Oceania, and Africa. The total value of the exports from the United States to Europe in 1903 was \$1,028,258,000; to North America, \$215,483,000; to South America, \$41,183,000; to Asia, \$58,359,000; to Oceania, \$37,463,000; and to Africa, \$22,457,000. Considering the exports by countries, the largest total is to the United Kingdom, \$524,283,000; the next largest to Germany, \$193,942,000; and to Canada, \$123,267,000.

Comparing conditions in 1903 with those of 1873, the exports have grown from \$12 million dollars to 1,420 millions, including domestic products and foreign merchandise reexported. Agricultural products of course still form the largest group of exports, amounting to \$78 million dollars in 1903, or 53 per cent of the total, while manufactures amount to 407 millions, or 29 per cent of the total. Manufactures are, however, gaining rapidly upon agricultural products in the share which they form of the total exports. In 1880 agricultural products formed 63 per cent and manufactures but 12 per cent of the total exports of domestic products, while in 1903, as already indicated, agricultural products formed 63 per cent and manufactures over 29 per cent of the total.

The value of domestic manufactures exported had never reached so much as 100 million dollars prior to 1876, and in 1884 for the first time crossed the 200 million dollar line. Since 1884, however, the growth has been rapid, the total exceeding 300 millions in 1899, passing the 400 million dollar line in 1904, and remaining above 400 millions constantly since that date, with a prospect that the total exports of manufactures for the fiscal year 1904 will exceed in value those of any previous year.

It would be interesting to know whether the little coterie which has been hired to pledge Hawaii's delegates to the Democratic National Convention will manage to swing those influential party men who haven't been hired.

## THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Some of the distinguished men of the Republican party, including those close to the President, have lately expressed regret that the United States took the Philippines from Spain. Those Islands have proved to be a costly luxury and are likely to be more of a one because of the strict application of American ideas of local self-government. Ruled by America for its own benefit as India is ruled by England, the Philippines would pay; but ruled by Filipinos for their benefit, according to the Taft program, they must prove to be an encumbrance at all times and a dead weight when, if ever, it becomes necessary to defend them from an aggressive naval enemy.

In considering what is to be done in future with this bad investment, it is easy to suggest that the Islands be sold to their people, the United States recovering the \$20,000,000 paid to Spain and the cost of improvements made since the occupation. But the difficulty about this plan is that the Philippines could not defend themselves. They would need our protection, which means that we should be called upon to act as an unpaid policeman at considerable risk of personal damage. The argument for getting out of the Philippines does not admit of lingering there in another capacity. Yet if we should go, Germany or Russia might come whereupon the last estate of the Philippines, as a discontented people, would be worse than the first.

Japan might like to buy the group after this war. She has shown capacity in Formosa as a colonizing power. She understands the Oriental as we and as Europeans do not. Geographically, the Philippines would fit into her scheme of empire; politically Japan would treat the Filipinos as the equals of her own subjects. But the United States cannot, in cold blood, either buy or sell the collective human being any more than it can the individual one. What it gets in the fortune of war is one thing. What it might be asked to sell to rid itself of a bad investment is quite another.

If Dewey, after destroying the Spanish fleet, had gone to Subic Bay and awaited developments, and if the United States had kept its soldiers at home, things would be simpler now; but as matters stand, the United States is involved in a maze of difficulties from which the way of an honorable escape is not at all clear.

## NO LOBBYING THIS TIME.

The Governor makes no mistake in warning the office-holders of the Territory against lobbying with the Legislature. One of the crying evils of legislation here in the past has been the active work of office-holders to get more safety from the law-makers, and that of job-chasers to get themselves on the payroll. It is not in the province of the Governor to deprive the latter class of access to the Legislature, but he can check the former, which is the one that does the most mischief.

Heads of departments will be pretty sure not to forget the Governor's injunction so far as they themselves are concerned; but they will not fail, if in sympathy with the spirit of the Executive policy, to warn their subordinates to leave the Legislature to its own devices. A demand for the resignation of any official, high or low, who attempts to influence the Legislature for his own benefit or that of his friends, should follow the offence.

Strict conformity with these ideals may bring about a short session and an adjustment of outlay to income.

## EXHIBIT GIVEN UP.

The merchants have decided not to spend \$15,000 on the proposed St. Louis exhibit. Past experience convinces them that unless display is unique or spectacular it is sure to be left unnoticed in the whirl and tumult of a great fair. A small building with a grocery store display, a few odds and ends of curios, etc., would not be seen by the throngs which are out to be amused and entertained, any more than a go-cart following a circus procession would draw eyes away from the elephants and the band. We have sent go-carts to many places where they have stayed unnoticed and whence they have come back empty. The merchants are right in not sending out any more.

There is yet time, however, to consider schemes of representation which do not cost much and are yet of a sort to attract attention anywhere. Moving pictures always take and people are willing to pay to see them. Music always takes and the Hawaiian band would do well at the fair if it could get a foothold. It is possible that both ideas may yet be worked out.

Davis has started for Washington again but if the wind changes on the way he will blow right back.

## THE GAME OF WAR.

The Russians seem to think that Japan has lost a golden opportunity by not invading Manchuria when its offenders were comparatively few, but may turn out that Russia is the one that has lost by not occupying Korea before the Japanese did. All depends on the Japanese plan of campaign. If the Russians are right in thinking that the Japanese intended to invade Manchuria, then surely much valuable time has been lost. But it may turn out, as the Advertiser has said before, that the Japanese have no idea of waging further than Korea, the desire to control which was their incentive for taking the chances of battle, and that their object will be to hold it against Russia, and incidentally, while the war lasts, to smash the enemy's navy and to make Russia's fortified ports an unpleasant place to live in.

This theory finds some color in a statement made last summer to travelling Hawaiians, by a British diplomat in Asia, that Japan cared nothing for Manchuria, but by bothering Russia about it hoped to compromise on Korea. Let it be remembered that when Japan thought it had China at its mercy, it did not ask for Manchuria; all it wanted on the mainland was a strategic foothold on the Liaotung peninsula. In the nature of things Manchuria would be an unwise possession for Japan just as Normandy was to England. Korea would be a poor acquisition also but for its proximity to Japan and the absolute need of an outlet for the surplus population of the island empire.

If Japan has indeed decided to be

content with the capture of the territory it wanted and with the command of the sea, the difficulties of Russia in this war will be vastly increased. The Czar's strategists have laid out the campaign on the theory that the Japanese will advance and fight them on their own ground, far from a base. If the Japanese refuse to do this, as they may without loss of prestige, then Russia must either drop the war or take to the offensive, giving battle on ground chosen by the enemy and an enemy who by that time, will have been well entrenched.

So it is an open question about "golden opportunities." It may be that Russia, with infinite deliberation and care has played the game of Japan.

## SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENTS.

The Bar Association would do well not to make itself the medium of any man's antipathy to the Supreme Court, or, for that matter, to any other court. If it becomes a personal spite machine its usefulness will be destroyed. While it is the duty of lawyers as well as of laymen to work against judicial appointments which threaten to degrade the bench and pollute the administration of justice, no such appointments are slated for Hawaii and there is every prospect that the President will choose wisely between the names of the excellent men who have been suggested to him. Between such aspirants as Frear, Hartwell, Perry, Hatch and Brighton there is a wide latitude of acceptable choice and any three of them would constitute a high-minded and intellectual bench. There are other names before the public but those of them we recall are not under such close consideration at the White House as to make it necessary for the Bar Association or anybody else to take them up.

The gentlemen who have been named as the probable beneficiaries of the scheme which lies back of the call for a Bar Association meeting cannot afford to let themselves be put in the position of grievance candidates, especially when the chief grievance is that of a disbarred lawyer who earned disgrace many times before it came to him. They can do better to rest their claims upon their acknowledged merits as lawyers and gentlemen irrespective of the schemes of any man who has the thirst of revenge to slake. The President, in conferring with the Governor, will not be misled as to persons.

A "state of siege" does not necessarily mean that an enemy is present any more than a state of martial law indicates that a disturbance has broken out. Either measure may be precautionary. It is not likely that the Japanese army is in striking distance of the "territory between Port Arthur and Tsingtao."

The Departments are under the impression that the people want to pay more taxes. They ought to take a day off and inquire around.

Davis has started for Washington again but if the wind changes on the way he will blow right back.

## OIL FOR THE BODY.

You can't lose an atom without feeling it. The body is like an engine, a watch, a machine; must be kept in good order to run right.

That's the reason Scott's Emulsion is so successful in all wasting diseases. It feeds, nourishes and strengthens when ordinary food won't.

Doctors say Scott's Emulsion is the best nourishment for those who are not as well as they should be.

We use the whole oil in Scott's Emulsion because the great reputation of cod-liver oil as a food and medicine was made by using it in this way. Substitutes in the shape of wines, cordials, extracts, etc., should be carefully avoided.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.  
SCOTT & DOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

## THE ONE WAY OUT.

Amid all the talk about help from railroads and steamship lines in carrying out our tourist plans, there is not a word said about lower rates. And yet a rate such as is given to competing points is essential to the success of the crusade. Some few propose will come to Hawaii without them, but these, judging from recent experience, will cost Hawaii advertising and salaries about as much as they come to in return outlay. To be successful the local propagandist must lay aside a high rate of calling here with 800-ton steamers. When business crowds, the Oceanic Line would naturally run two ferry boats between here and San Francisco instead of one. More steamers are seeking trade in this sea all the time. There are plenty of steamship owners who would be glad to consider low passenger rates in return for a guarantee of trade. Is it not time to do something with them?

The Promotion Committee is doing good advertising. People are attracted by it so that they write hundreds if not thousands of letters of inquiry—and then come here in blocks of five. But there is one advertisement, simple in form, requiring no literary skill and no illustration, which would bring as many people here as the hotels and boarding houses could accommodate. It is this:

Chicago to Honolulu  
And Return.

\$25.

Why not? For \$20 one can go from Chicago to Boston, thence to Jamaica and return via New Orleans. For \$40 a Chicago man can go to Europe and back. At \$25 our transportation lines could make good money.

It is absurd the way we are all beating about the bush in this tourist matter, carefully ignoring the plain way out. We fiddle-faddle over St. Louis exhibits, magazine skits, salaried agents, the band and what-not and are never sure of anything; yet every mother's son of us knows that if thirty representative exporters and importers of Hawaii got together and demanded fair excursion rates from the mainland, as the price of their business, they would get them. Then our tourist problem would be so well and quickly settled that the Promotion Committee would do no more than to keep the low-rate advertisement running and the local information bureau open.

Early in the war the Advertiser said the correspondents were not likely to see much and all the news since received confirms that view. Those who reached Seoul were introduced there for a long time and the few that got further north were sent back. Seoul, as a war point, is about as satisfactory to the correspondents as Baltimore would have been during our Civil War.

Recalling the facts in the Turco-Grecian war, the correspondents got no chance and that in the Sirdar's Egyptian and Transvaal campaigns they were held back by a stiff curb. They can do better to rest their claims upon their acknowledged merits as lawyers and gentlemen irrespective of the schemes of any man who has the thirst of revenge to slake. The probability that the newspaper writer will soon be excluded altogether from the ranks of contending armies becomes fixed.

## CHRONICLE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Chronicle says editorially: It is desirable that the American people follow very closely the course of the local government of Hawaii, because the time may come when some reorganization is absolutely necessary. Musky sentimentalism has such a hold on the people in certain parts of the United States that failure to confer universal native male suffrage on the Islanders when the Territory was organized would have created a bowl which no government could resist. It was best to give all the native Hawaiians a vote, and see what came of it, and it was done. What has come of it is apparently a Legislature a majority of whose members are absolutely corrupt and are controlled by unscrupulous hill-bred breeds. It is only by reason of American control of the executive and judiciary, and the fact that Congress may at any time intervene, that the Hawaiian Government is not as disgraceful as that of the worst of the negro State governments of our Southern States during the reconstruction period.

The last Legislature passed a local government law which the Supreme Court declared invalid, an incident which might happen anywhere and which recently did occur in the State of Ohio. Under existing law this leaves the last tax law in effect so far as is necessary for carrying on the government. Extravagant salaries, however, fixed by the Legislature, make this insufficient, and an extra session is about to be called. Every meeting of the Territorial Legislature, however, is the scene of a scandal from the opening to the close of the session, and the Governor has to accede to much that is improper in order to get any legislation at all.

What will come of an extra session is not known, but some new scandal is looked for with confidence. The natives control the Legislature, and a pretty mess they are making of it. It must be conferred, however, that one would hardly like to see the planters in full control again, and yet, under United States laws, it is hard to see what harm they could do.

This endowment of such races as the South Sea Islanders with full governmental powers is dangerous business, but we shall probably have to learn experimentally that some races are incapable of popular self-government.

Government salary and payroll warrants were all registered yesterday, being paid, and there are 2,500 Treasury warrants of all kinds now registered, of which less than a thousand have been paid. Those now unpaid will draw money in order of numbers as fast as revenue is received at the Treasury.

In the meantime the banks have reconsidered the matter and are discounting the warrants at 5%.

Before you start on a journey, take a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhea Remedy. This saves you much trouble and anxiety. It can be bought on the counter of any druggist. For all sorts of grippe and intestinal troubles, it helps you to get well again. Price 25c. Postage 10c.

SCOTT & DOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

## LOCAL GRIEVANCES

(From Wednesday's daily.)

W. G. Smith is not expected back until April 20th.

C. H. Billings left for the Hilo court term by the Kihau, to return on Saturday evening.

Judge Cole made an order instructing Marshal Hendry to sell as perishable goods, a quantity of sake in the bankrupt stock of Hirose Shoton.

Rev. and Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh and Miss Marie von Holt will depart for England per the Alameda next month to be absent several months.

Chief Clerk Henry Moosman of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth's office, was a passenger on the W. G. Hall last evening for Kauai. Moosman goes on a two weeks' vacation for the benefit of health.

The daily tests made by the Superintendent of Public Works prove that the chief causes of interruptions in the wireless telegraph service between the islands are bad weather and failure to keep the batteries always charged.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

There was no quorum for the Board of Health yesterday.

Vice Speaker Knudsen refuses to be considered for speaker of the House.

Delegate Kuhio wrote to Treasurer Kepokal, urging that the late Wm. H. Coney should be sent to Washington to assist the Delegate as secretary.

Treasurer Kepokal consent





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**THE OLD RELIABLE**

**ROYAL**

**BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE**

**ARRIVED.**

Tuesday, March 29.  
P. M. S. S. Siberia, Smith, from San Francisco, at 9:30 a. m.  
Gas. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, from Anahola, at 9:40 a. m., with 3130 bags sugar and 2 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Mani, F. Bennett, from Hamakua ports and Kawaihae, at 5:30 a. m., with 12 head cattle, 4348 bags sugar.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kona, at 10:30 a. m.

Wednesday, March 30.

P. M. S. S. Korea, Seabury, from the Orient, at 8:30 a. m.  
O. S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from the Colonies, at 7:30 a. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports, at 1:30 a. m.

O. S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, from San Francisco, at 12 m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 3:30 a. m.

Thursday, March 31.

Am. bktm. Hawaii, McLeod, 63 days from Newcastle, anchored off port.

Br. ship Iquique, Wood, 152 days from Leith, at 8:30 a. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall from Kauai ports at 6 p. m.

Schr. Met Wahine, from Hawaii ports at 11 p. m.

**DEPARTED.**

Tuesday, March 29.

P. M. S. S. Siberia, Smith, for the Orient, at 10 p. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruun, for Honolulu, Kahoolae, Maakena, Honokaa and Kukuihaele, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kapaa, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kallihai, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Kaulikeau, for Kohalaole, at 4 p. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at 12 noon.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kai ports, at 12 noon.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, W. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, March 30.

Schr. Marston, Curtis, for Sound, at 2 p. m.

O. S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for San Francisco, at 4 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Paiahan and Ookala, at 5 p. m.

O. S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, for the Colonies, at midnight.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Eleele and Hanapepe, at 8 p. m.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Anahola, at 4 p. m.

Schooner Lady for Oahu ports at 8:15 a. m.

Am. schr. W. H. Marston, Curtis, for San Francisco, at 10:40 a. m.

S. S. Korea, Seabury, for San Francisco, at noon.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, at 5:15 p. m.

Barkentine Hawaii from off port at 7 o'clock, for Eleele.

**PASSENGERS.**

Arrived.

Per stmr. Ke Au Hou, March 29, from Kailua.—Deputy High Sheriff Chillingworth, J. F. Colburn, Carlos Long and attendants.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, March 30.—T. G. Prescott and wife, J. D. Cook, J. Neill, E. A. Knudsen, Mrs. H. Nunn and 55 deck.

From Molokai ports, per stmr. Lehua, March 30.—Chas. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. Tanaka, J. H. Wilson, David Kahala, Rev. C. G. Taffney and 9 deck.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai, March 31—E. E. Conant and one deck.

Departed.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, March 29, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kai ports—Mrs. Tezoff, Mrs. F. Niveras and two daughters, Mrs. J. P. Lino, Adolph Lino, A. B. Lino, A. J. Maguire, Mrs. W. G. Orr, C. G. Macomber, Miss Marian C. Dowsett, J. L. K. Kawaha and wife, J. F. Johnson and wife, Mrs. Amoy Aho, Mrs. Newcombe, Miss Snarey, Lum Hong Lin, Capt. Drew, Judge Kuhalelio and 47 deck.

Per stmr. Kinau, March 29, for Hilo and way ports—Professor Henshaw, C. L. Grimes, Col. McClellan, O. Imba, W. Sheather and wife, F. F. Crowson, Chu Kai and wife, N. C. Wilfong, William Pilliar, Miss I. Renwick, Miss M. A. Williams, C. C. Eakin, B. Klein, W. H. Hardman, J. A. Aeong, Mr. J. L. Richardson, Miss A. Richardson, D. Kekuewa, E. V. Duvauchelle, Miss L. Keene, Miss C. L. Hartshorn, Miss Wight, James Gibb and wife, Miss Sarah Spottiswood, Miss Mary B. Slickley, George Spottiswood, H. C. Manning, G. S. Blum and daughter, S. E. Damon, C. Dunkhase.

Per stmr. Claudine, March 29, for Maui ports—H. G. Danford, Miss Annie Dunn, Miss Rose Davison, C. W. Reeser and wife, Rev. T. Goni, Rev. P. K. Woo, W. H. Cornwell, C. Conrad, E. P. Chapin, W. T. Robinson, W. G.

Per stmr. Mikahala, March 31—Mrs. W. H. Rice, H. W. Rice, Chung Chau, Chung See, Chung Lin, Mrs. W. H. Scott and infant, Chang Tow, Chung Ha, Chung Young, W. A. Beckley, Miss Hofgaard.

THE SCRATCH OF A PIN may cause the loss of a limb or even death when blood poisoning results from the injury. All danger of this may be avoided, however, by promptly applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic and unequalled as a quick healing liniment for cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Yacht Club Will Cruise.

The Hawaii Yacht Club will hold its first cruise tomorrow afternoon. The cruise will be to Pearl Harbor and in the evening the members of the club will enjoy a chowder, followed by music and speeches.

**ARE STILL BOTTLED UP****Correspondents Cannot Quit Tokio.**

The U. S. S. Iroquois will probably sail Tuesday morning for Midway with supplies for the cable operators. Admiral Terry received orders permitting the trip to Midway at this time, because of the failure of the Buford to land supplies. The cable operators are not suffering because of the failure to get their provisions, although they are anxious to get the new supply. They are out of flour, potatoes, tobacco, whisky and other necessities of life. "It's a very bad case, do you know," said an Englishman last night, "this being without whisky. A gentleman who is accustomed to take two or three pugs every evening, finds himself at sea with nothing of the kind within hundreds of miles. The Midway people have had no whisky for a month—a month, mind you. They have three dozen sodas, but what good is that?"

The Iroquois will take over Operator Frazer to relieve Operator Reed who is now at Midway. The two men simply exchange places.

**Amer on Maru is Keased.**

The Call of March 18 says: The return from the East of William H. Avery, general agent of the Toyo Kisen Kai-sha Steamship Company, has been followed by the announcement that the Japanese Government has released the company's steamship America Maru from its auxiliary cruiser service and the vessel is now being refitted in Nagasaki for passenger and freight traffic on the Pacific route. She is expected to return to San Francisco early next month on the run scheduled for Hongkong Maru before she was appropriated by the Mikado. This explains the mysterious mission of C. Lucy Goodrich to the Orient. Immediately after Agent Avery's return here Thursday afternoon he started Goodrich off for Seattle to catch the next steamer for the Orient and accompanied the purser up the road as far as Sacramento to give him instructions regarding his trip. After Avery's return to the Palace Hotel yesterday it was learned that Goodrich is to accompany the America Maru back to this port of the morning.

"No kind of pull is sufficient to secure a modification of the order affecting correspondents. One man came out from London Mail with the strongest letters to Marquis Ito and other high Japanese officials. He tried his best to secure permission to accompany the army, but it was not granted. To illustrate just how influential his letters were, he had access to the Imperial family itself and Marquis Ito and other prominent officials posed in front of a camera at his request for a cinematograph company, which is getting moving views of the war.

"I hardly blame the Japanese government for its precautions. The Japanese have a good deal at stake, and they naturally don't want their plans spoiled by a too previous knowledge of them on the part of the rest of the world. The censor does his work thoroughly even when the matter is sent out from Tokio. The correspondents are under regulations prescribed by the government which enables a strict watch to be kept over them. They are compelled to wear for the purposes of identification a white band on the arm inscribed in red with the names of the journals they represent. I doubt if the restrictions on correspondents will be relaxed during the war, by the Japanese government."

**Hawaii Made a Record Trip.**

Captain G. G. Grant, who was in command of the American ship Clarence S. Bement when the vessel burned at sea on December 23, 1903, when nearing Cape Horn on the way from Newport. News arrived in San Francisco on the steamer City of Sydney on March 16. With him were First Mate R. E. Grindley and Carpenter Truby. The other twenty-men of the crew were, at last accounts, on their way from Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, to Montevideo.

At noon on December 22 smoke was discovered coming from the ventilator in the amidships house. There was no sign of fire in the hatches at that time. All hands were called and immediate preparations made for fighting the fire; but it was soon learned that it could not be extinguished. Captain Grant then had provisions and water placed in the boats and the ship was steered for the Falkland Islands, 200 miles distant. The vessel was at the time eighteen miles north of Cape St. John, Staten land.

The pitch boiled and ran from the cracks, but the Bement lived through the night. Running into a gale of Fox Bay, Falkland Islands, Captain Grant dropped the ship's anchors in twenty-five fathoms of water and with his crew took to the boats. The boats were at sea twelve hours before the men reached land. Before leaving Port Stanley Captain Grant saw that there was nothing left of the Bement but the hull, the steel masts apparently having melted.

**Olympic Finds Anchor.**

The bark Olympic, Captain Evans, fourteen days from Kaanapali, Maui, arrived yesterday with a cargo consisting of 38,000 bags of sugar. On March 5th the bark ran into a heavy gale from the southwest, with terrific squalls, which carried away her lower main topsail. She ran all night that night under a lower topsail. On March 12th, while entering this harbor, the Olympic picked up with her anchor an old anchor and chain in thirty fathoms of water, between Fort Point and Mile Rock. The anchor had evidently been in the water many years, having a wooden stock and being encrusted with barnacles.

Mr. Giovanni D'Elia, of Particella, Italy, tells you how to make it doable. He sends his photograph also.

"In this warm and debilitating climate I believe nearly everyone needs a good tonic. For a number of years I have relied on Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I can strongly testify to its power in peeling the blood in hot weather and in curing the whole system.

The W. G. Hall arrived from Kauai last evening with 6000 bags of sugar. The purser reports 56,078 bags ready for shipment. The Ke Au Hou was at Hanalei discharging freight. Fine weather is reported on Kauai.

Gustave Thebes and wife of Honolulu met with a mishap at San Francisco after landing from the Sonoma on the vessel's last trip up. Gustave started up town leaving his wife aboard. When passing a negro, Gustave said: "Look out where you're going, nigger!" Before blows were struck a policeman arrested Thebes, and he was behind the bars until morning. His wife passed an anxious night on board.

Iroquois Getting Ready.

Captain Niblack began coaling the Iroquois yesterday; all the ship's stores having been removed. The stores for the cable colony will be put on today and tomorrow, and the Iroquois will probably get away some time Sunday.

Yacht Club Will Cruise.

The Hawaii Yacht Club will hold its first cruise tomorrow afternoon. The cruise will be to Pearl Harbor and in the evening the members of the club will enjoy a chowder, followed by music and speeches.

The transport Logan is scheduled to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu on April 1.

**OUT OF STAPLES INCLUDING WHISKY****JAPANESE AMBITION****Would Like to Be the World's Foremost Power.**

Harold Bolce who has been studying Japan from a commercial standpoint for the Booklover's Magazine, is a through passenger on the Korea. He is returning to the mainland to get a line on the effect of the present war on American commerce from the standpoint of America, and will then return to the Orient for a two years further study. Mr. Bolce has been interviewing leading Japanese for several months. He is not a war correspondent. The war correspondents, by the way, some fifty of them are still in Tokio. They have been told by the Japanese government that they can go to the front, but not with the army, and Japan will not guarantee them protection. Mr. Bolce says there are no correspondents with the Japanese army.

"The Jap is a modest man, but he is ambitious," said Mr. Bolce on the Korea last night. "The ambition of the Japanese people as a nation is much deeper than we western people regard it. Japan, as a nation wants to be the patron of civilization, the educator and leader of the yellow races. I don't want to raise the old cry of 'yellow peril,' for Japan is now only seeking a natural outlet and protecting itself from the encroachments of other nations. She wants to be the teacher of Asia and intends to secure a federation of the Asiatic races, of course to her own commercial advantage. She will have the right of way too, in trade matters unless America and Europe wake up, and secure their own share."

"The applause of the Christian people has given Japan a wonderful start and in a few centuries the Anglo-Saxon people will have cause to regret it. Japan was always considered a toy nation until the Japanese-Chinese war, and now in the war between the East and the West, Japan hopes to emerge as a great modern power. She will be an important factor in the trade of the Pacific unless the United States wakes up to her own possibilities. While I don't believe America wants to stand in the way of Japan, yet to look into the future, America is giving Japan opportunities to be the great Pacific power which in my mind will mean the foremost power of the world; because the Pacific Ocean will be the scene of the commercial activities of the future."

Mr. Bolce referred to the opportunities America had, with all her countries fronting on the Pacific Ocean, the South American states, the unexploited Pacific coast of North America, Hawaii, the Philippines and the Oriental countries.

"When these countries begin to develop, then a trade will be created that will eclipse any in the world, and the country that secures the greater proportion of it will be the great power of the world. While we all applaud Japan for her brave attack on Russia, we must not forget the possibilities of the future. The trade of the future is traveling westward, and Japan will not stop until she is a commercial power in the East also. Japan is selling more goods in the Orient now than America or Europe. We are selling nothing there but calico and kerseymen. Japan wants only raw material from us. Germany is selling a lot of small stuff in the Orient, and while the trade of England is declining, America's trade is not increasing in the manner in which it should for a country with the prestige and resources of the United States. It is true that Japan has announced her policy of having free ports, but Japan has a settled way of hampering trade, that with its annoyances makes it avowed policy of little use in a business way. While they are polite, they have a pleasant way of placing obstacles in the way, which amounts almost to a boycott of American goods."

Mr. Bolce believes that America should awaken to its opportunities and make an active fight for the trade of the East as if this is not done, Japan will eventually be a world power instead of the United States, for he is of the opinion that the Pacific Ocean will be the future seat of the world's greatest empire.

**WAR CORRESPONDENTS.**

Koreans Mistake Them for Russians and Make Trouble.

One of the foreign residents at Pingyang writes to a friend at Seoul that inasmuch as the local Koreans are anti-Russian the British and American correspondents, who have just arrived there to be attached to the Japanese forces, are mistaken for Russians and are consequently suffering from much inconvenience. The Koreans, however, are very favorable to the Japanese.

A goodly number of war-correspondents have arrived on the scene and more are expected. Several of them have gone north without their papers, trusting, probably, that they will come on later. He says flesh is scarce, one Korean refusing to sell his animal for less than Y. 1000. Japanese reporters have been a great demand, the setting as high as 1000 per month. The following day he says the price is down to Y. 500.

Mr. Jack, a reporter for the Standard, is staying here, in charge of a large staff of correspondents.

F. da C. Price, a reporter for the Warrant, is here, in charge of a large staff of correspondents.

W. H. Holmes, a reporter for the Standard, is here, in charge of a large staff of correspondents.

W. H. Holmes, a reporter for the Standard, is here, in charge of a large staff of correspondents.

**REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS**

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Mar. 26, 1904

Chas. H. Bellina to Gustavus Behnman, D. Blk. 41, Kaluhihi Tract, Kauai-paho, \$1 Feb. 23, 1904

Bank of Hawaii to Mrs. A. Ahaam, Rel. lot 16, Kaluhihi Tract, 5,425 sq. ft., \$600. Mar. 26, 1904

A. Ahaam et al. to P. C. Jones Ltd., Rel. lot 16,